THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,561. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THUUSDAY, APRIL 23, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance, RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.

Single copy 8 annas.

Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, Fort, Bombay.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

TO SAIL 15TH MAY.—The A 1 Clipper Ship PRINCE CONSORT, 1235 Tons, J. AITCHISON, Commander. This Ship belongs to the BLACK BALL Australian Line of London Packets, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Captain AITCHISON or to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

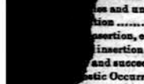
To Sail about 10th May.

THE Splendid fast-sailing British Ship EXCELSIOR A 1, 6 years, 682 Tons Register, WM. SANDERSON, Commander. This ship will be found a first rate Conveyance for Passengers.

For Passage apply to
Bombay, 21st April 1863. WM. NICOL & Co.

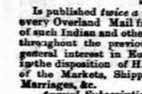
FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail by the end of April.)



THE fine A 1 Ship EARL DALHOUSIE, 1067 Tons register. For Passage, having still two Poop Cabins disengaged, apply to Captain CAMPBELL on board or to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Bombay, 21st April 1863.

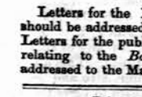
FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE A 1 Ship FRENCHMEN, 1156 Tons register, will sail about the beginning of May, has two side Cabins still disengaged. For Passage, apply to Captain GALLOWAY, at Messrs. ROBINSON & Co., Bombay.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4¼ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 5 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cases any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by the Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16; *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship SALSETTE, (1,909 Ton and 400 H. P.,) Captain H. W. KING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY, the 29th April, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 20th April, 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Saturday, the 25th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship EMEU, (1,600 Tons and 300 H. P.,) Captain D. RENNOLDSON, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th April, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 25th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium, not in the Ship on 25th instant.

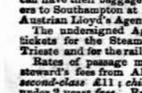
G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 20th April 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

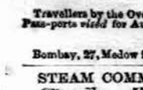
FOR KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch the S S. TILLY Captain WILLIAM CLAYTON, to Kurrachee, with Mails, passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

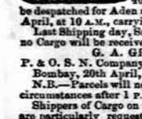
N. B.—No cargo will be received on board after the English Mail is signalled.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE S. S. "PIONEER," R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be despatched as above, on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight and Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited,) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., GEORGE BEYTS, Commander, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sedashaghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in nine days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers may be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta *vin* Calicut by this opportunity.

FOR VERAWAL, POORBUNDER AND MANGROLE.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 6 A.M., positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office, No. 60, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, near Thucker Jewraj Baloo.

DWARKADASS ODHOVJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 22nd April 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, C. PUDDICOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 5 P.M., positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.
Bombay 22nd April 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, A. L. TAYLOR, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 23rd April 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 6 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight apply to the Manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.
Bombay, 23rd April 1863.

Wanted.

WANTED.—A Stewardess on board the Ship *Rhea Sylvia* bound to England. Apply on board.

ALSO, for the Bank of Bombay, and such Gentlemen as have already Subscribed towards it are requested to pay the amount of their Subscription into the Bank of Bombay as soon as practicable.

VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE Secretary.
Bombay, 20th April 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—The Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, is prepared to receive, up to the 15th May, Tenders through the chief Public Buildings and other works in the Surat and Broach Collectorates; schedules showing the probable quantity of work to be done, can be obtained on application at the Executive Engineer's Office in the Ditch Bunder at Surat.

Executive Engineer's Office, Surat, 13th April 1863.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS

HAVE much pleasure in laying before the PUBLIC OF BOMBAY the following Correspondence:—

TO THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

The sons of light, having by those means so well known to the craft, discovered the Masonic radience in the countenances of Five of the Sons of Harmony, were through the darkness in which their countenances are wont to be enveloped, hail them as Brethren of the Mystic Tie, and request that they will favour Bombay with at least one more Musical Treat before they migrate to other lands, and that with the readiness to please which has made them so eminently successful they will give that Entertainment at the Town Hall.

G. TAYLOR, Provincial G. Master of Bombay.
G. S. JUDGE, D.P.G.M. of Bombay and W. M. to Lodge of Truth.
W. TREVOR ROPER, W.M. Lodge of St. George.
J. KING, W. M. Lodge of Concord.
Bombay, April 16th.

TO GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., Provincial Grand Master of Bombay.
J. S. JUDGE, Esq., D.P.G.M. of Bombay and W. M. to Lodge of Truth.
W. TREVOR ROPER, W. M., Lodge St. George.
ALFRED KING, Esq., W. M., Lodge Concord.

BRETHREN,—Yours of the 16th instant, requesting us to give an Entertainment at the Town Hall before we depart from Bombay has just been received, and in reply beg to thank you most sincerely for the kind interest you have shown us during our stay in this City, and also for this further proof of your Brotherly regard. We have therefore great pleasure in naming THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 30th, for the proposed CONCERT.—We have the honor to remain, dear Sirs and Brethren, your fraternally,

J. O. PIERCE.
DAVE CARSON.
T. P. BROWER.
L. F. PALMER.
of the San Francisco Minstrels

Adelphi Hotel, 18th April 1863.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Tenth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 20th May next, Rupees 100 per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 16th April 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MYNOODEEN BIN COOTBOODEEN and his wife KHUDEEZA BEEBEE, the daughter of MEERZA KHAMOODEEN GUFFAY, have contracted to sell to KHOJA CASSOO SALIJA, all that piece or parcel of Ground with a Shop and two Chawls or Range of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Bhendee Bazar or Farell Road, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 624, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 67, 68, and 69. Any person or persons having claim upon the said Land or Ground and a Shop or two Chawls by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to Mr. J. MACFARLANE, Solicitor for the purchaser, by a Notice within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without any regard to such claim or claims.—Dated this 18th day of April 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

F. BORSINI, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER AND JEWELLER, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has now removed his Establishment to No. 38, Medows Street, Fort, next door to the shop of the late firm of Peat & Co., Saddlers, where he invites a continuance of a newly arrived assortment of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery, made by the best London and Geneva makers.

N. B.—Chronometers repaired, cleaned, and accurately rated.

Watches of every description repaired and cleaned properly, so as to ensure time-keeping.

CHARGES MODERATE.
Bombay, 1st April 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.
British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

BOMBAY MEDICINE SOCIETY.—In consequence of Mr. WRIGHT, the Treasurer, having left Bombay, the undersigned will pay the amounts due to the respective Shareholders, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Office, Byculla, between the hours of 11 and 2 daily, (Sundays excepted.)

Bombay, 13th April 1863. THOMAS WOOD.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hither to received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any Imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.]
,, do. do. Balmoral Boots.
,, do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
,, do. French Calf Walking do.
,, Shooting Boots with hooks
,, French Calf Oxford Shoes.
,, Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
,, Bronze Kid do. do. do.
,, Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
,, Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other house in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further xtensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

Books, etc., for Sale.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Bhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Maratha Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.

Gospel of Mark in *modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, now edition, one rupee. Hindi ditto, two rupees.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Further supplies of the following Works lately received.

THE CHOICEST HUMOROUS POETRY OF THE AGE.

THE BIGLOW PAPERS. By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. Rs. 21.

"The fun of 'The Biglow Papers' is quite equal to the fun of the 'Ingoldsby Legends. This is the real doggerel, the Rabelaisque of poetry."—*Fraser.*

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A SEAMAN. By THOMAS EARL OF DUNDONALD. 12mo. cloth. Rs. 3-12.

"Lord Cochrane was more like Nelson than any man of his generation. His glorious career recalls the Raleighs and the Herberts of Cherbury to our memory. This book will take its place among the best naval histories."—*Athenæum.*

"Will imprint itself on the memory for ever from admiration for the genius, character, and exploits of this glorious veteran."—*Spectator.*

GREEK HISTORY FROM PLUTARCH. By A. R. CLOUGH, 12mo. cloth. Rs. 4.

"Clough's work is worthy of all praise, and we hope that it will tend to revive the study of Plutarch."—*Times.*

THE KORAN: translated from the Arabic, with introduction, Notes, and Index. The Suras arranged in Chronological Order. By the Rev. J. M. RODWELL, M.A. Rs. 8.

"Mr. Rodwell has done more than has ever yet been done to enable the mere Englishreader to understand the way in which the Koran grew into existence."—*Saturday Review.*

THE LAND OF INHERITANCE. TRAVELS IN SYRIA, PALESTINE, &c. By Lady and Sir T. TOBIN, Illustrated, 8vo. Rs. 21.

"Lady Tobin is a pleasing writer, possessing a cultivated mind, good taste, simple faith in the facts of Christianity, a fair amount of knowledge derived from the perusal of books elucidating the history and geography of the countries she travelled through, and a tolerant spirit."—*Athenæum.*

THE TROPICAL WORLD. By Dr. G. HARTWIG, Profusely illustrated,—8vo. cloth. Rs. 16.

"Dr. Hartwig's work will be read with interest by that great body of the public who desire to learn something about the strange habits of tropical animals and plants when conveyed in a popular garb, and who will gladly welcome the numerous woodcuts in which this English version abounds, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending the book as a readable and instructive publication."—*Athenæum.*

MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE'S ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH INDIA. By E. ARNOLD, vol. 1, 8vo. cloth. Rs. 10.

"Mr. Arnold's full and lively description of the condition of the Punjaub before the conquest may be profitably studied by every one who is interested in a comparison of native with British dominions."—*Saturday Review.*

BEATEN PATHS, AND THOSE WHO TROD THEM. By T. COLLEY GRATTAN, Author of 'Highways and Byways,' 'Traits of Travel,' 'Civilized America,' &c. Rs. 16.

"We can justly say that it is the best book that has appeared this season. None of the anecdotes are stale; nothing is spun out; nothing is given second-hand; and the freshness and *naiveté* in the style make us rank it very high in the class under which it is comprehended."—*Press.*

THE COMMON OBJECTS OF THE HEAVENS, AND HOW TO SEE AND KNOW THEM. By Captain A. W. DRAYSON, R. A., fcap. 8vo. with 40 Illustrations. Rs. 6.

"A very beautiful and useful book.....Capt. Drayson contrives to give the substance of all recent discoveries, to explain the motions and phases of the heavenly bodies and to describe the eccentric movements of comets, in a style so plain that every one may understand him. The letter press is aided by brilliantly-coloured plates, in which all the phenomena of the heavens are accurately represented."—*Daily News.*

Delirium Tremens.

ON CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION By Dr. J. MARCET, 12mo., cloth. Rs. 3-12.

"Repair of mischief done is necessary, Dr. Marcet's remedy he has administered in a large number of cases, and with so uniformly a beneficial effect that there can be no doubt his experience is worthy the attention of the medical profession."—*Athenæum.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE MODERN D'ARCY LEVER. In one Vol. 8vo. 250 Illustrations, handsomely bound in cloth. Rs. 16.

SEAMANSHIP. By Lieutenant G. S. NARES, R.N. H.M.S. *Britannia*, Second Edition.

This book, which is a second and greatly enlarged edition of Lieutenant Nares' "Naval Cadet's Guide," contains upwards of Three Hundred and Fifty Illustrations Rod and carefully executed Wood Engravings, from Drawings by Mr. J. Murray, Jun.

It is used on board H.M.S. *Britannia* by sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and has been adopted by the American Government for use in their Naval Schools.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £100,000 (TEN LAKHS) IN FOUR THOUSAND SHARES OF £25 EACH.

Provisional Directors.

THE HON'BLE M. SCOTT, Esq. | H. BYNE, Esq.
R. MCILWRAITH, Esq. | R. HANNAY, Esq.
J. A. FORBES, Esq. | SPENCER COMPTON, Esq.
R. L. TRACEY, Esq.

Solicitor.—MESSRS. KELLY AND HORE.
Treasurers.—MESSRS. NICOL & Co.
Secretary.—G. W. TERRY, Esq.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of erecting, establishing, and maintaining, under European Management, in the New Town on the Esplanade of Bombay, A FIRST CLASS HOTEL on the scale adapted to the present times and to the requirements of the rapidly increasing and constantly shifting population of the Capital of Western India.

Hotel accommodation in Bombay is at present notoriously bad in kind, and insufficient to meet the wants of the comparatively limited number of Travellers to or from Europe who pass through the Town. Indeed, even permanent residents in Bombay—now that rents have risen so high and that the space left in the Island for building new Dwelling-houses is so limited—feel the necessity for the establishment of an Hotel in which they could enjoy, on reasonable terms, some at least of the comforts and luxuries of European life. But when, in the course of the next five years, the continual development of our trade and the completion of the system of Indian Railways has transformed Bombay, now merely the chief town of the Presidency, into the commercial and industrial capital of the whole of India, and made this port the gateway of the East for hundreds of passengers by every weekly mail, the confusion and discomfort will be overwhelming unless preparations be made to meet the pressure by the erection of an Hotel on a scale of grandeur and comfort equal to that of the Palatial Hotels which have sprung up of late years, in consequence of the immense stimulus given to travelling by Railways and Steamers, in the great Capitals of Europe and America.

The Company proposes to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the building of a New Town on the space now occupied by the Ramparts and Esplanade of the Fort of Bombay, to secure a site, unequalled for convenience of access from the harbour, the European Town, and the Railway Stations, and being at the same time close to the sea, away from the sights and smells of the Native Town, and always open to the invigorating Sea breeze.

Under proper management, it is believed that such an Hotel cannot fail to be successful, and to return large profits to the Shareholders. Public opinion in Bombay is unanimous in favour of such an undertaking, and to those who have witnessed the marvellous development of Bombay within the past few years, and who know how eager is the demand for Hotel accommodation at present, it need not be pointed out to what an immense extent that demand will be increased within the next two or three years.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Officiating Secretary, Western India Hotel Company (Limited), Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—A first-rate Telescope Rifle. By Robertson. Price Rs. 400.
McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

NOW READY.

TWELVE VIEWS OF MATHERAN from Collodion negatives, by HENRY HINTON.—MR. HINTON respectfully directs attention to his several series of Photographic Views already published and extensively patronized. These series consist of the following subjects, viz:—Cave Temples of Elephanta and Karlee—interior and exterior; the Ruins of Beejapoor, Ahmadnuggur and its Scenery; Temples and Palaces of the Deccan; Cantonment of Poona; Views of Khandalla and Bombay. The Bombay series contains nearly one hundred photographs. Specimen port-folios, sent on application.

Parell Road, Byculla.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. MCCOMBIE AND WRIGHT'S, either on sale or hire.

Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

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" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" on demand		
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On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
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Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

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COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

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6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. at	1s. 11½d.	"
3 Do. at	1s. 11½d.	"
2 Do. at	1s. 11½d.	"
1 Do. at	1s. 11½d.	"
On demand at	1s. 11½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

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Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

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COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

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ANTHONY MORRISON,
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LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rup.
" " " " 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" " " " 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" " " " 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" " " " 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" " " " } On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland			
On Ireland.....			

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on presentation* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	per cent	per anm.		
do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 3 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. S. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.		per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11½d.	"
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11d.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 7 days' sight... } 1s. 11d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3	"
Do. do. 6 do.	4	"
Do. do. 12 do.	6	"

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st April 1863. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for	3 months certain	3	per cent	per annum.	
Do.	6 "	"	5	"	"
Do.	12 "	"	6	"	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto at 4	ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	1s.	11½d.	do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto on demand	ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 2nd April 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
" 4 months' sight	1s.	11½d.
" 3 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand o not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. pe annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 9th April 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee	
Ditto 4	ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto 3	ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto 2	ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto 1	ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On demand		1s.	11¾d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 10th April 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Apr. 22	Malta (s)	Hyde	Hongkong 1 Apr.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Apr. 22	Prince of Wales	Winkler	Singapore & Siam.
	Herald	McGrath	Liverpool.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat & Gogo.
	Carnac (s)	VanWallen	Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Taptee* to Surat and Gogo.—One hundred and fifty-one natives.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, to Surat.—Ninty-three natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The P. and O. Co.'s Ship *Haddington*, G. Brown, boun d to Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Peter Maxwell*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Pioneer*, for Kurrachee.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Emeu*, for China, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 22ND APRIL 1863.

For London.

Pride of the Ocean.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 12 cases Sundries, Dadabhoy Cowasjee; 2 cases Chibbaunum, 4½ cwt., Assoo Pursotum; 1,250 boxes Tea, 54,664 lbs., Ebram Noordin and Co.; 53 packages Coffee, 92 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs., Bhicajee Muncherjee and Co.; 1,053 boxes Tea, 42,245 lbs., Ebram Noordin and Co.; 100 cases Olibanum, 216 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs., Ebram Ramjee; 24 cases Olibanum, 56 cwt., Girdhur Roopchund; 20 cases Gum Arabic, 5½ cwt.; 28 cases Olibanum, 60 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs., Assoo Pursotum.

Patterson.—44 bales Hemp, 154 cwt., Daveesa Chundass.

Prince Consort.—14 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.; 30 cases Black Aloes, 98 cwt. 14 lbs., F. Chambers.

For Liverpool.

Coronet.—1,124 bundles Coiryarn, 174 cwt., Frangopulo Agecasto and Co.

Lillies.—22½ bales Cotton, 79 cwt.; 1 half bale Wool, 2 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Almora.—125 bales Cotton, 675 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Frenchmen.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Mugunbhoy Huttaysing.

Vittoria.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 115½ bales Cotton, 40¼ cwt., Pursotumdass and Nanjee.

James Russell.—18 bales Cotton, 63 cwt., Vulubdass Khimachund.

Siracco.—218 bags Gall, 272¼ cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Etna.—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.; 130 bundles Hemp, 105 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Jadowjee Ruttonsy.

Havelock.—751 bundles Coiryarn, 100 cwt., Khatesy Runchore.

Beloochee.—130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., J Jadowjee.

Anna Dorothea.—115 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Pranjeevn Nanjee.

Henry Fernie.—300 bags Surssecsed, 525 cwt., Dewjee Muckany.

Tiger.—36 bales Hemp, 126 cwt., Hurrichund Mahadew.

Peter Maxwell.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt, Lawrence & Co.; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Bacherdass Ambiedass.

Duncarin.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Ebram Ramjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hurry Ramjee.

Tomogonops.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Broughton Hall.—1,200 bags Surssecsed, 1,800 cwt., Ahmedbhoy Golam Hosen.

Tudor.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 4 bags Manjeets, 3 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs., Ewart Latham and Co.

King of Italy.—300 bags Surssecsed, 450 cwt., Goculdass Tezpail; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cutchra Jeatha; 475 bales Cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Hirjee Curumchund; 475 bales Cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Enderjee Curumchund; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Samjee Hurry.

Berbice.—205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Jaynarron Dhunrai; 109 bales Cotton, 374 cwt., Lalljee Jugjeevun.

Feronia.—20 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Mooljee Morarjee; 600 bales Cotton, 2,100 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co.

Militus.—120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund; 70 bales Wool, 210 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

Black Eagle.—310 bales Cotton, 1,085 cwt., Sewmoorty Anapoory; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Enderjee Narronjee.

May Queen.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Govin Girdhur; 700 bales Cotton, 2,450 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 200 bags Gall, 250 cwt, Soonderjee Damjee.

Earl of Dalhousie.—130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

General Neil.—925 bundles Coiryarn, 120 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Khatesy Megjee; 200 bales Cotton; 700 cwt., Woomersy Velljee; 100 bags Jingeelyseed, 160 cwt., Palraz Khimjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Emeu.*—20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dorabjee Pestonjee.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1557	Africana, Hatfield.	Dec. 9
1189	Bella Isle, Cole.—Stochr Prieger & Co.	Jan. 7
993	Camperdown Stodder.	
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard.	March 8
882	Cyclops, Cordiner.	
1954	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	March 3
531	Dovercourt, Heighe.	
831	Janet Cowan, McKirdy.	
756	Lord Raglan, Rybert.	
1982	Louisa, Sowcroft.	March 1
187	Maldon, Scals.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Feb. 4
497	Mary Sparks, Chase.	Nov. 29
724	Morayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co.	Dec. 24
1947	Mystery, Stap—Ewart Latham & Co.	Dec. 31
950	Octavia, Brixton.	Feb. 14
744	Sea Park, Stewart.	
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
493	Sirocco.—Parjorjee & Co.	Feb. 24
744	Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.	Feb. 25
1104	Veteran, Duncan—Bobert Frith & Co.	
1155	Zuleika, Glover.	Dec. 3

FROM LONDON VIA ADEN.

905	Southern Light.	Jan. 24

FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.

403	Pharamond, Phillips, (at Natal Jan. 9.)	Oct. 28

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1162	Africa, Bowie.	Dec. 9
1127	Albion, Thompson.	Dec. 15
1862	Ambrose, Daniel.	
1946	American, Potts—MacNce & Co.	Nov. 29
589	Bon Accord, Campbell.	Feb. 14
1246	British India—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Jan. 5
814	Bloomer, Goodwin.	Feb. 11
1244	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
668	Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	March 6
1119	Contest, Jennings—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 6
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 2
1147	Czar, Langwill, Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 19
848	Dalkeith, Flicker—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 14
666	Douglas Castle, Steele—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Jan. 7
743	Edith Byrne, Anderson.	Jan. 13
	Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*	March 9
1000	Eliza, Inckerson.	Dec. 7
1209	Empire of Peace—Robinson & Co.	Dec. 10
617	Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 3
220	Fideliter, (s), Jones—E. Bates & Co.	
986	Fleur de Lis, Taylor Remington & Co.	Jan. 6
1191	Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Dec. 24
1069	Forganhall, Robinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Jan. 8
1395	Glen Maiden, Marshall.	Jan. 8
1165	Gatineau, Cumming.	Feb. 8
647	Grefve Berg, Snellman.	Feb. 18
819	Harry Paddington, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 13
1596	John Lynn, Kavanagh—Robinson & Co.	Dec. 27
1318	Lochnagar—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
955	Margaret. Faulkner.	
1129	Nameilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 9
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 22
958	Matheau, Mosnard, Lawrence & Co.	Jan. 7
1114	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 3
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins.—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 13
1091	Norah Graeme, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 9
1034	Old England, Bulman.	Feb. 23
1230	Powerful, Nixon.	Dec. 22
982	Princess Somawutty, Roy—H. Forman.	
1357	Salsette, Dawson.	
847	Sea Queen, Lloyd.	Jan. 1

A. D. Taylor, C. Y. Ward, P. W. Mitcheson, S. Child, J. G. Nixon, C. E. Brooman, H. H. James, T. E. Lewis, T. W. Aylesbury, W. H. M. Davies, F. Gardiner, G. N. P. Mason, R. W. Whish, W. B. Dickson, A. A. Cookson, A. T. Windus, and J. A. H. Heathcote.

To be Lieutenants.

Messrs T. R. Rogers, G. C. Sconce, J. G. Lakes, J. J. B. Bewsher, G. L. Lewis, F. L. Seaton W. H. Ogilvie, F. Warden, H. Ellis, H. Morland, H. Barn, C. P. Wilson, P. M. Lambarde, A. H. Hall, C. V. D'Arey, G. C. Parker, J. Rutherfurd, A. N. Law, G. L. Bonham, F. Dawkins, W. H. Bruce, J. Brehner, B. C. S. Clarke, C. E. Beddom, and J. G. DuBoulay.

W. F. Marriott,
Lieut.-Colonel, Secretary to Government.

No. 23 of 1863.—With reference to G. O. No. 22 of this date, His Excellency in Council directs that, after the 30th instant, the vessels hitherto belonging to the Indian Navy will be borne as supernumeraries of the Bombay Marine.

The present pay and allowances will be continued to the Man of War crews until discharged.

The Dock-yard Establishments will be maintained until further orders.

Captain Young, C. B., the Assistant Superintendent and Dock Master will, as Superintendent of the Dock-yard and of the Bombay Marine, take the control of the Docks, Vessels and Establishments.

Captain Young will make arrangements for the care of the Seamen who are still undischarged.

The Examiner, Indian Navy Department, will continue his functions as Examiner, Marine Department.

The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals for the Presidency Divison and Indian Navy, will exercise medical supervision of the Bombay Marine, and be called Deputy Inspector General, Presidency Division and Bombay Marine.

The Indian Naval Draftsman will be called Marine Draftsman.

W. F. Marriott,
Lieut.-Colonel, Secretary to Government.

We learn from a postal Notice issued yesterday, that regular Mail communication with Zanzibar is now to be established.

There will be a mail made up by the last Overland steamer of each month, via Aden, and all letters forwarded by this mail will be charged the usual steam postage which must in all cases be prepaid. The first Mail will be forwarded with the Overland Mail of the 29th instant.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Malta*, Captain George Hyder, with mails from Hongkong 1st, Singapore 9th, Penang 11th, and Galle 28th.

List of Passengers.

From Kongkong.—D. Jamsetjee, & native servant; Goolam Hossein, child and three native servants; Mr. Patell, and native servant; Cassumjee; and five Chinese boatmen.

From Singapore.—Mr. LaTouche and European servant; Sheik Abdulla; and Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury.

From Galle.—Mr. R. B. Johnston; Mr. D. Wilson; Mahomed Merally; Nicholas Souza; Mr. and Mrs. Charman; one Bandary; one Chief Cook; one Sepoy; and Mr. Gulwey, P. and O. Co's service.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overland China Mail, April 1).

We have no important, political, or belligerent event to record for the past fortnight. By our last advices the town of Shaouhsing, about 90 miles from Ningpo, was being besieged by a Franco-Chinese contingent, the same which had been twice repulsed under Generals Lebrethon and Tardif, both of whom were successively killed. The latter has been succeeded by General D'Argaibelle, and the Rebels have evacuated the city, evidently wearied out by the determination of the attacking force. The siege lasted exactly a month. An advance was then made upon Seaou-san, which is also reported to be evacuated by the Rebels, who are falling back upon Hang-chow. There has been no more fighting. The Rebels walked out of these places and the Franco-Chinese forces walked in.

Captain Dew had previously left for Japan in H.M.S. *Encounter*; before embarking, he was presented with the following address by the Foreign residents:—

Ningpo, 19*th March*, 1863.

To Captain Dew, C.B., R.N.,
H. M. S. *Encounter*.

Dear Sir,—We cannot allow you to leave this port without thanking you personally for the energetic manner in which you have caused this neighbourhood to be cleared of Rebels, Pirates, and other worthless and dangerous characters.

We also wish you to understand, that the opinions on yourself lately expressed in public print, are not shared in by the larger portion of this community. We shall shortly forward you a piece of plate as a small token of our respect, and trust you will reserve it as a memorial of Ningpo.—We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

A. N. Brown,
Agent to Messrs. Dent & Co.
Davidson & Co.
F. S. Green,
Agent to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
G. P. Jordan.
J. Bohsted & Co.
G. E. Cerruti.
M. S. Gubbay.
R. S. Reuben.
J. S. Hudson & Co.

Ningpo, 19*th March* 1863.

To Captain Dew, C.B., R.N., and the Officers of H. M. S. *Encounter*.

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned, residents and members of the community at Ningpo, desire to express our regret at your departure, and our thanks for the services you have rendered us since the *Encounter* was stationed at this port. Wishing you a prosperous voyage to Japan and thence to England.—We are, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

A. N. Brown
Agent to Messrs. Dent & Co.
Davidson & Co.
J. S. Green.
Agent to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
G. P. Jordan.
T. W. Jackson.
J. Bohsted & Co.
G. E. Cerruti.
F. Coit.
M. S. Gubbay.
R. J. Reuben.
J. S. Hudson & Co.

It is affirmed, and we believe correctly, that trade at Ningpo is reviving in consequence of the Rebels having been driven from the neighbouring country. There has been considerable trouble and anxiety in achieving this result, and it is truly to be hoped that the district is now permanently pacified. Our interference with the Rebels originally hinged upon their approach within the forbidden boundaries towards Ningpo and Shanghae. These are now reported clear, and a few months will doubtless test the value of the policy which we have adopted.

From Peking there is no intelligence; but from Tien-tsin the news is again discouraging. The Nyenfei Rebels have appeared in the neighbourhood, and an encounter with them has resulted in a serious accident to Acting-Consul Gibson. It appears that, on learning of the approach of these hordes of marauders, Mr. Gibson got the disciplined Chinese up from Taku where there are about 2,000 under arms. With a detachment of 700 he proceeded against the Nyen-fei, and was met by a band of these people, whom he ordered his men to charge, he himself leading them on. Only about 70 obeyed, and it was not until he was close upon the foe that Mr. Gibson found out the fact; before he could extricate himself he had received one or two spear wounds about the head, and he now lies dangerously ill at Tien-tsin, having been for some days insensible.

The English troops at Taku have been detained by order of Sir F. Bruce.

By the last advices from Japan, no intelligence reaches us regarding Admiral Kuper and the vessels under his command; it is said that he intends to make a demonstration at Osaka. At Yokohama, everything was quiet, no further signs of hostility having been made. The *Japan Herald* publishes two translations of native documents, which we quote for the information they contain:—

Copy of a document brought by two Tensos and one Giso, the 23d day of the 2d month, to Hotta Bittjou no-Kami.

"The Mickado to the Tycoon.

It is difficult for us to grant to you the approval you ask [to the Treaties]; for the honor of the name of the 1st Mikado it is impossible to agree. It is our duty to take care to tranquilise the minds of our people.

The Tycoon should gather every one's opinion from the three great houses to the humblest subject and give me the result of these in writing.

If it is necessary to go into the negociations and conclude these treaties, exceptions must be made of the country in the neighbourhood of my Imperial City, as we have already directed in our letter of 24th of the 12th month. Hiogo in Sitzou must be excepted if possible. The Mikado often considers that he is not safe in his place at Miako, and he desires the Tycoon to appoint some powerful Daimios to protect the Imperial palace.

You have thought it well to open the port to Foreigners, but you did not think that Foreigners would entangle you with difficulties. We would know your opinion in this respect."

Circular from the Tycoon dated the 6th month of the 5th Year of Anchey [this corresponds with our August 1858], *sent by order of Yaomato no-Kam by the Ometeki Kouro Kawa Sadjoa.*

"The Mikado having been consulted by the Tycoon's Government about the making of Treaties with Foreigners, he answered that the conclusion of that matter [the making the treaties] would distress him very much. Thereupon the Tycoon requested all to send their written opinion upon the subject. Only a short time was required to gather together everyone's opinion, but in the meantime some Russian and American men-of-war came here, bringing the news that in a short time English and French men-of-war would arrive here, that those two nations had fought and won many battles in China, that they would come here in the same warlike spirit, and it would be difficult for us to negociate with them. The American Ambassador offered to us that if we would make a temporary Treaty with him, as soon as we should have signed and given him that Treaty, he could act as mediator between us and the French and English, and could save us from all difficulties.

It was impossible for us to comply with this without consultation with the Mikado, however, Inoe Sinano no-Kami, fearing the immediate assault [or breaking out of a war], the results of which might be the same as in China, signed themselves, or were authorised to sign, the American Treaty at Kanagawa, which Treaty was given up to the American Ambassador.

Necessity compelled the Japanese to this.

The Mikado, on hearing of this, was much troubled, but to reassure him we told him we would fortify our shores.

The Tycoon thought there was the necessity of concluding the Treaty, and he at once sent to the Mikado the messenger that every one should express fearlessly his opinion on the subject to the Government.

From Shanghae, we learnt that renewed dissatisfaction is felt among the merchants, owing to the imposition of taxes on goods removed by native purchasers; tax-gatherers are posted at the doors of the different merchants' premises, and a duty is levied upon each bale of goods removed by Chinese dealers.

Sir F. Bruce has ruled that the Chinese even of the Foreign Settlement, in levying money amongst themselves, cannot be interfered with; if they enter any premises on such a duty, they can, of course, be ordered off. The principle seems to be that the Chinese cannot be prevented from raising money in their own way; although the Treaty seems to be violated by this local tax upon goods, yet it is scarcely competent for us, even supposing it possible, to exercise control over goods after they are legitimately in Chinese possession; we cannot go to war with the empire because the local authorities of a place will not exempt dealers in foreign imports from taxes levied in time of emergency from all other dealers. We can never successfully pursue goods after they are out of our possession, and demand that they shall pass through native hands untaxed, to the morals or the benefit of the consumer. If we could do this, it might be well, but until it can be shewn to be possible, mere remonstrance on Sir F. Bruce's part would be ill-judged; for remonstrance which we are not prepared to back up by force, if unattended to, is worse than thrown away.

The disciplined Chinese force at Sunkiang can no longer be called the Ward force; such an appellation is scarcely fair to the memory of the successful adventurer who first organised it. If Captain Gordon, now established in command, can lead it on to new successes, and wipe out the stain that has lately been cast upon this Sunkiang force since Burgevine was deposed, it would be well that he should do it quickly, as matters are getting from bad to worse. Since Captain Holland assumed command under a most unfortunate flourish of trumpets in a Shanghae newspaper, nothing but failure has marked the operations of this Corps. We are now told that Le-ai-dong, who has intrigued from the first has received the command of a battalion, with a European officer under him; this simply damps the confidence of the men; they desire to be commanded by Europeans only trickery on the part of the Chinese pay-masters is also disgusting the private soldiers, as it is natural it should. One young Chinese lieutenant has been found out making proposals to the Rebels, and he now awaits trial for the offence. The Rebels are said to have tried bribery with the French Commander at Shaou-hsing, of course without success; with natives they are likely to have better luck, and no excuse ought to exist among the disciplined troops for desiring to quit the Imperial ranks; unfortunately, at Sunkiang, this is not the case at present, and we must look to Captain Gordon's incumbency of office with some anxiety. An expedition for the relief of Poonan left Sunkiang on the 21st ult., but we are not in possession of news as to whether or not this third attempt has succeeded. It is reported in Shanghae that three privates belonging to H. M.'s 31st Regiment have deserted with their arms and accoutrements, and that two more have escaped from prison; most probably these men hope to make their fortunes as Taeping officers.

From Amoy, Swatow and the Coast there is no particular news. Our Canton items will be found in the Supplement, and our Manila correspondence in another column.

The articles entitled "Progress in China" which appeared in the January and February numbers, respectively, of *Blackwood's Magazine*, are admired here for the high literary ability they exhibit. An attempt has been made in our present issue to combat the main idea which these articles advance.

There is not much doing in Hongkong at present.

A deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen resident in this Colony, waited upon the Chief Justice on Monday to present him with an Address signed by nearly all the inhabitants of Hongkong. The Honourable Messrs. Perceval, (Jardine, Matheson and Co.), Chomley, (Dent and Co.), Murray, (Birley and Co.), and Forth, (Colonial Treasurer), Messrs. Kingsmill, Pauncefoot, Block, (John Burd and Co.), D. Lapraik, Rustomjee, (P. F. Cama and Co.), and Palanjee of P. and D., N. Camajee and Co.)

The Honourable Mr. Perceval in the name of the deputation said that, with His Lordship's permission, he would read an Address which had been drawn up for presentation to him on the occasion of his quitting the Colony for England on leave of absence; it was as follows:—

Hongkong, 21*st March* 1863.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, avail ourselves of the opportunity presented by your Lordship's approaching departure for England, to express to you the sincere sentiments of regard and esteem which we entertain for your public character and conduct.

We deeply regret that the occasion of your Lordship's leaving us is prolonged ill health which must often have rendered the discharge of the high duties of your station both onerous and painful. We trust that the return to your native land will restore and invigorate you, and that we may have the satisfaction of seeing you in due time resume your various duties in renewed health and strength.

Throughout the period your Lordship has sat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court, the grave duties of Chief Justice have been fulfilled with dignity and credit; and we have witnessed with appropriation the anxious and laborious investigation devoted to the cases brought before you, the continual desire to administer the law in a spirit of justice and impartiality, and the resolve to maintain the independence and dignity of your Court.

In the Legislative Council, your Lordship's services to the public have been equally prominent and beneficial; and we have on many occasions been indebted to your public spirit, straight-forward action, and ability in influencing the deliberations of the Council.

Our wishes accompany your Lordship. We still look forward to your completing a long career of public usefulness; and meantime, trusting you will be favoured with a pleasant voyage home, and attended henceforward with all happiness and prosperity.—We have the honour to remain, your Lordship's most obedient servants.

On being handed the document, the Chief Justice seemed much affected. He said that, as this was a matter personal to himself, and as the Address was signed with so many names, he had taken the liberty, to prevent any misapprehension on the part of those not present, of writing his reply to a document which he believed unexampled in the case of any public servant in the Colony. His Lordship then read the following reply:—

Hongkong, 30*th March* 1863.

Mr. Perceval and Gentlemen,—I thank you most heartily and gratefully for the approbation of my past conduct and the very kind expression of your good wishes for the future which I find embodied in the truly gratifying Address with which you have been pleased to present me, and which it will be my pride and pleasure to exhibit to my friends in a far distant land, as an unquestionable proof that, in the discharge of my public duties, I have so conducted myself as to obtain the approval of the community in general resident in this Colony, and the personal esteem of those with whom I have been brought into more intimate acquaintance.

It is at all times most cheering to a public man filling the office of Judge to know that entire confidence is felt in is impartiality, and that he has been successful in his efforts to maintain the dignity and efficiency of the Court over which he presides. It has ever been my earnest desire to give my best services to the public, whether those services be rendered in the Supreme Court, the Legislative Council, or any other department of the Government; and this most pleasing Address convinces me that I have not been altogether unsuccessful in my endeavours to do my duty.

If it shall please an all-wise Providence to restore my impaired health, I shall hope to meet you all again in Hongkong; and in the meantime I heartily reciprocate your many good wishes, and say good-bye to all; and may I find you all on my return in possession of health, wealth, and prosperity.

The Address presented to Chief Justice Adams on the occasion of his going home to England to recruit his health, was more numerously signed than ever was any document of a similar nature in this Colony. Of course, living in Hongkong, we understand very well why this should be the case. The popular voice has all along accorded to Judge Adams the merit of impartiality, coupled with that care and patience in hearing cases without which impartiality would be merely a negative virtue. But there is something more than this cardinal quality which has, we may say, endeared the Chief Justice to the people of this Colony over whose Courts he has for so many years presided; for his amiable disposition, good temper, and wise discrimination, have long been patent to those who have observed his deportment on the bench. A man cannot be so constantly before the public eye without his general characteristic traits being in some measure clearly perceived; and from this severe ordeal His Lordship retires with general applause. To speak the truth, it is not an empty fame that will accompany him to England. Impaired health tells its own story—and every man in this Colony will corroborate it—of long, hard, unceasing toil on the part of the Judge. He has felt that he must answer to himself for the manner in which his duty was performed, and we feel certain that, on this score, his reflections cannot be otherwise than pleasing. To us who gained by His Lordship's devotion to duty, it is not so pleasing to see it rewarded only with broken health; but this, we sincerely trust, will be restored when the Judge shall have enjoyed a few months in his native air. Honour should await him in England, and we shall be glad to see his services to this colony meet with proper recognition at home. As regards his public usefulness, and the general respect paid him, in Hongkong, we shall not compare Chief Justice Admas with any other public officer; for no one of them would be able to stand the comparison either in his own eyes or in the general opinion; they all, very wisely, pay him the utmost deference.

Nothing that could affect the well-being of the Colony of Hongkong has ever been beneath His Lordship's consideration, and wherever his opinions have had influence—which is nearly everywhere—improvement has been the certain result. It is impossible for us to trace the numerous channels through which the Chief Justice's wisdom and influence is constantly flowing, just as it is impossible to weigh or measure some subtle imponderable body, which has yet the most vital influence over all matter with which it comes in contact; suffice it to say, that in the retirement of Mr. Adams from this Colony—we all hope it is only temporary—we lose a good man;—we are all, of course, good men and true, but not exactly in the sense in which the phrase is now used. If the best wishes of a whole community can gratify or benefit a public servant, His Lordship ought to be a gainer by the brief recess he goes home to enjoy.

An interesting ceremony took place yesterday forenoon in the Supreme Court. A deputation of the leading Chinese in this Colony was received by the Chief Justice, and presented to him an Address of which the following is a translation:—

Hearing that the Chief Justice Adams is very shortly leaving this Island and returning to his native land, we, the Chinese, who leave beneath the shadow of the protection, and are profoundly grateful for the way in which he has cherished us as his children, come unitedly and sincerely to his Court, and offer our respectful salutations.

May he find the waves quiet and tranquil!
May his ensigns wave in brightness!

We hope that when he has seen his Sovereign's countenance, he will come again to Hongkong, to satisfy our thirsty desires, and those of the men of other nations, who will unite in reverent admiration of him.

To this Address the Chief Justice replied as follows:

Gentlemen,—I thank you most heartily for the very complimentary Address which you have done me the honour to present to me.

It affords me the utmost satisfaction to find that, during the time I have had the honour to hold the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, I have earned for myself the respect and confidence of the native community by a strict and impartial administration of justice.

Living as you do under British rule, you have, I doubt not, learnt to estimate the value of British institutions, by which you are enabled to enjoy in safety and security the rewards of your industry and enterprise.

The readiness with which you submit to the authority of the law, proves that you feel confidence in its administration, and in its power to protect the good as well as to punish the guilty.

I return you my warm thanks for this demonstration of your satisfaction and expressions of your good wishes towards me. I hope to be enabled to meet you again in health and strength; and I now say good-bye until we meet again, and may you all be prosperous and happy!

Along with the Address, the Chinese deputation presented His Lordship with a silver cup, as a memorial; and also a "tablet," according to their native custom.

The Judge is pure, and the people exult,
The whole Colony, both high and low, present their respects.
Adams, great man, good and benevolent

The *Clan Alpine*, a new paddle-steamer for the firm of Jardine Matheson & Co., arrived here on Monday, March 23rd, having left Singapore 20 hours after the Mail, whose advices, however, she anticipated by 48 hours. By this opportunity we heard of the loss of the American ship *Hotspur* on the Paracels; passengers and crew had escaped in two boats, but only the Mate's boat has been heard of the details, so far as known, were given, including a letter from Mr. W. G. Nale of Saigon, addressed to the American Consul here, narrating a search for the missing boat, that had been instituted by the prompt courtesy of Admiral Bonnard, who sent one of H. I. M.'s steamers to scour the seas: the search was not successful, but hopes are yet entertained of the boat having been picked up by some vessel bound southwards.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

We are sorry to say that there is no improvement taking place in the import markets at the principal ports, though some business has been doing in Canton and up the Yang-tsze-kiang. In Exports, a fair business for the season is shown, both in Tea and Silk.

Tientsin, *March* 9.—Trade entirely stopped though the presence of a large body of marauders (not Taepingites) in the neighbourhood, and who, it is feared, will deter the dealers from visiting the port this year.

Hankow. *March* 14.—Some sales have been made to meet the immediate local demand, at a slight advance in prices. In Teas, 6 chops had found buyers, leaving, but 3in stock. Freights to Shanghae, 5 Taels per ton.

Kiukiang.—No report received.

Shanghae, *March* 25.—The sales of manufactures have been, 20,000 pieces Grey 5,000 White, and 3,000 Spotted Shirtings, 7,000 T-Cloths, 8,000 Chintzes, and smaller proportions of other goods. In Exports, we have purchases of shipg. Congou, which with re-shipments make a total of about 5,000 chests shipped during the fortnight. Of Silk 2,300 bales have been taken, (of which 1,100 are Japan), leaving in stock 2,000 bales. Exchange, on London Bank, 6/3½ to 6/3¾. Credit 6/4¼ to 4/4½. Freights to London £3.15. Vessels loading for London, 'Thessalia,' 'Mss. of Londonderry,' and 'Vanguard' for Liverpool, 'Ceylonese' for New York, 'Castleton, Cleveland, and, Richmond.'

Fuchau, *March* 25.—Some 2,500 pieces T-Cloths and Long Ells taken in barter; while of Teas the only transactions have been about 3,000 chests Congou, 4,000 half-chests Oolong, and 4,000 boxes Scented. The stocks are reduced to about 3,000 chests Congou, 1,000 Pekoe, and 700 Scented. Freights, to London, £4.10; to New York, £6.16 to £7. The only ship loading is the 'Albuera,' for London.

Amoy, *March* 26.—The sole sales of manufactures are a little over 2,000 pieces. In Teas, 750 chests Oolong and 900 boxes Caper found buyers. The stocks are 400 half-chests Congou, 6,300 Oolong, and 1,200 Orange Pekoe.

Canton.—Nothing doing in Piece Goods; 14,000 piculs Rice sold. In Teas, a large business has been done, the only parcels now open being Scented Or. Pekoe and 3,000 Caper, 7,000 boxes Gunpowder 2,000 half-chests and 1,500 boxes Young Hyson 300 Hyson—Canton-made, with 1,700 packages of Country Greens. Of Congous, the stock is 2½ chops, and of Country Greens 15,500 packages. No transactions in Silk. Freights, to London, £4; to New York, $15, nominal. The only ship loading is the 'Margaret Mitchell,' for London.

Hongkong.—The sales of Imports comprise 10,000 pieces Grey, 4,000 White, and 1,500 Spotted Shirtings, 11,000 T-Cloth, 3,000 Long Ells, 1,500 Lastings, 1,000 Spanish Stripes, and a fair proportion of other sorts. Rice has fallen, but sales have been made of 75,000 piculs. Exchange, on London, Bank 4/10 to 4/10¼, Credit 4/10¾ to 4/10½. Small vessels for coasting purposes still wanted.

HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

(From Charles Jameson's Circular.)

Since the issue of my last Opium Report of the 13th instant, there has been a comparatively small amount of Cash transactions either with Foreigners or Chinese, and the prices have gradually given way. Holders are now anxious to realize for remittance, the present rate of Exchange being favourable.

Patna.—Was last quoted at $670 per chest, but has since declined to $647.50, the latter being this day's quotation. Time-bargains are due, and have as usual considerable influence on the market.

Benares.—Has ranged in general about $20 below Patna Opium. At present sellers are disposed to accept $622.50, to $625 per chest.

Malwa.—Had been very quiet until within the last few days, when Europeans came into the market and are clearing a large quantity at $725 against Bills at 4s. 9d. Cash rates having fallen from $740, as last advised, to $010, the quotation at present.

Turkey.—Sales reported at $580 and upwards, only a small amount being sold.

	Patna.	*Benares.*	*Malwa.*
Estimated Stock on 13th March.....	1,590	1,060	2,018
Imported per str. *Singapore*	...	...	1,464
	1,590	1,060	3,489
Exports, &c., &c.	695	515	2,042
Estimated stock, 13th March 1863...	895	545	1,434

CHINA COMMERCIAL MARKET.

(From the Overland China Mail, April 1.)

Hongkong, 1st April, 1863.

New Patna.—645$ to 647$50—good enquiry.
Old Patna.—No stock.
New Benares.—622$50 to 625$.
Old Benares.—No stock.
Malwa.—700$ to 705$.
Turkey.—520$ to 580$—nominal.
Cotton, Bombay.—None.
Cotton, Calcutta.—21$ to 23$.
Cotton, Madras.—22$ to 23$.
Rice.—Bengal, 2$75 to 2$80; others, 2$26 to 2$55.
Camphor.—26$.
Copper Cash.—15$25 to 15$80.
Saltpetre.—13$ to 14$50.
Gold Leaf.—100 touch, 22$30.
Gold Bars.—98 touch, 22$.
Sycee.—3¾ to 4 per cent premium.
Bar Silver.—4½ to 5 per cent premium.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

(Bank Rates.)

On London, 6 months' sight, 4*s.* 10*d.*
Private Bills, 4*s.* 10¾*d.*
Bills with Documents, 4*s.* 11*d.*
On Bombay, 3 days' sight Rs. 233.
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 234.
Sycee, of 100 touch, 3¼ per cent premium.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, 22$30 per tael.

(From Sharpe & Co.'s Circular.)

On London, 6 months' sight, 4*s.* 10¾*d.*
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 235.
On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 234.
On Calcutta, London drawn, Rs. 236.
On Amsterdam, 3 months' sight, Fs. Rs. 220.
On Shanghae, 15 days' sight, Taels 78.
On " 30 days' sight, Taels 70.
On Discount, 12 per cent, per annum.
English Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., 5 per cent. prem.
American Bar Silver, 99·7 to 99·8 fine, 4½ per cent. premium.
Syee, 3 per cent. premium.
Mexicans, Dollars, 6 per cent. premium.
Foochow Dollars, 8 per mil. premium.
Gold Leaf, $22·20 per tael.
Peking Bar, 98 touch, $21·85 per tael.
Sovereigns, English, $6·35 each.

LETTERS ON THE COTTON TRADE OF INDIA BY A LIVERPOOL COTTON BROKER.

No. X.

Districts in Which Cotton is Grown.—*(Continued.)*

My last letter concluded the survey of the cotton districts tributary to Bombay, the total production of which based upon the crop of last year, may be estimated at One million of bales, of which 900,000 were available for export.

When we travel beyond the Bombay Presidency the statistics of cotton production become very uncertain. It is in the vast area of Upper and Central India that the enormous growth of the staple has been imagined to exist by those who have estimated the cotton crop of India at several millions of bales. It is desirable therefore to give such information as can be obtained about the production of cotton in these obscure regions.

The principal cotton districts outside of the Presidency of Bombay are three in number, viz. Madras, the North-West Provinces and the Punjaub.

The export of cotton from the Madras Presidency last season was about 170,000 bales of 300 lbs., divided in nearly equal parts between Southern Madras or Tinnevelly which exports its cotton through Tuticorin and Western Madras or Coimbatore which sends its produce by railway to the town of Madras, the port of shipment. The Government official returns show an increase of about one-third in the acreage under cotton cultivation this year, and the crops are said to promise well.

The bulk of the cotton grown in this Presidency is raised for foreign export so far as writer's information extends.

In Lower Bengal and the province of Oude very little cotton is grown, and the native manufactures are chiefly supplied by the growth of the North-West Provinces which constitute the chief cotton growing district of Upper India. An elaborate Government return was published last year of the production of cotton in this region for the season of 1861-62, the acreage under cultivation was given in each of the different districts, and the total yield computed at the rate of 120 lb. per acre or thereabouts, was set down at 250,000 bales (Bombay size). It would appear, however, that the produce per acre was put much too high. In the best cotton districts of the Bombay Presidency the average yield does not exceed 80 lbs., and the cotton of the North-West Provinces is much shorter and poorer than in these, and there certainly seems no reason for assuming the yield per acre higher but rather the reverse. Judging from these official returns 150,000 bales would seem to be a much fairer estimate. But to this must be added a considerable production in several independent native states from which no return can be got, so that perhaps we are pretty near the mark in putting the entire production of cotton along the whole valley of the Ganges and its tributaries from Calcutta to Delhi at about 250,000 bales prior to this crisis, all of which used to be consumed in native manufactures.

Government returns have also been published of the cultivation of cotton in the Punjaub, which show the productive *area* promptly and admirably about 120,000 bales, but here also in the writer's opinion the yield per acre is put too high, and 100,000 bales (Bombay size) appears to be an ample estimate. This cotton was all consumed in native manufactures till last year, when a considerable part of it was shipped down the Indus to Kurrachee. In Scind itself, the lower valley of the Indus, the growth of cotton is but small, and there seem good grounds for concluding that the entire production in the Punjaub and along the whole line of the Indus and its tributaries did not exceed 150,000 bales (Bombay size) prior to this crisis, all of which used to be consumed at home.

Beyond these there is no other part of India where cotton is grown in large quantities; there are many districts especially in Central India where it can be grown, and where little patches are cultivated for home consumption, but the production is so sparse and straggling that the produce does not become a marketable article and affords no scope for the merchant. It is grown in these places like garden vegetables in England in quantities not appreciable in statistical returns.

We are now in a position to form a rough estimate of the total production of cotton in India, and the way in which it is distributed,—based upon the last crop and computed in bales of 3½ cwt.

Production of the cotton districts tributary to Bombay for Export	900,000	
For home consumption	100,000	
		1,000,000
Production of Bengal and North-West Provinces, all formerly consumed at home, but now shipping partly through Calcutta.		250,000
Production of Punjaub, Scind, &c. all formerly consumed at home, but now shipping partly through Kurrachee		150,000
Production of Madras and Tuticorin for export and one-third for consumption		200,000
Production is all other parts of India for home consumption, say.....		150,000
Total production of cotton in India.....bales		1,750,000

In these estimates the writer does not pretend to accuracy; it would be presumption to do so when all statistics are so uncertain, but there is a great variety of concurrent evidence which makes it probable they are not wide of the mark, and they bear out the views of the most intelligent of the natives who have given thought to this subject.

It may be well to add here that since the writing of the first of these letters in which the extent of native manufactures was discussed, the writer has seen reason somewhat to modify his estimate. He has been in other parts of the country where the bulk of the clothing was evidently of native manufacture, and is more fully aware of the great difficulty of deciding on the comparative proportion of British and native cotton goods consumed in the country. In estimating therefore the production of cotton in India, it may be well not to lean too much on that branch of evidence, but reason from premises that are more easily ascertainable. These premises, however, appear to be sufficiently clear to warrant the conclusion that two millions of bales has never yet been grown in India, and that the average production of the country previous to this crisis cannot have been very far from 1½ millions.

Samuel Smith.

Bombay, 12th April 1863.

LOCAL.

The Government of Bombay have ordered that Friday the first proximo be observed as a General holiday, in commemoration of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and that the Public Offices and Institutions at the Presidency and in the Provinces be closed for that day.

The Judges of the High Court, Appellate Side yesterday reviewed the proceedings of the trial of Mahadevrao Bin Rajaram otherwise called Rao Sahib, before the Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapoor. The record of proceedings is lengthy, but for the present we may mention that he was found guilty by the Judge of Sholapore on the 26th March last and sentenced to be hanged and his property to be forfeited. Mahadevrao appealed against this decision, upon which the Judges of the High Court passed the following

Resolution of the High Court.—The evidence discloses facts which more properly constitute the treason described in Section 122 of the Penal Code, than that which is described in Section 121. The Court therefore decline to confirm the sentence of death and forfeiture of property passed by the Sessions Judge under Section 121, and sentence the prisoner under Section 122 to transportation for life and to forfeiture of all his property.

*** The connexion of this man with the Nana Sahib of Bithoor is doubtful.—Ed. *B. G.*

A Salute of nine guns will be fired from the saluting Battery at five o'clock this afternoon on the arrival of Brigadier General Lucas at the Presidency, and a similar salute will be fired at eight A.M., tomorrow on his departure to Kirkee.

Fire.—On the evening of Tuesday last a fire broke out in a chawl at the back of the stables at Poydhonee. It consumed the entire chawl which was occupied on the first story by grooms, while the ground floor was used for horses. How the fire originated is not known, but the exertions of the Police succeeded in getting the fire under by ten o'clock, after it had raged for about four hours. The chawl was owned by one Bapshoba Sheecrustnajee, and was of the value of about rupees six thousand. The horses were all taken out safely. The damage is confined to the destruction of the chawl.

As building materials are now very scarce in Bombay, and consequently excessively dear, an enterprising person could not do a better thing, than run down to Surat and purchase all the wooden houses exposed there for sale. The conveyance to Bombay would not, I am certain, cost much. There would be no necessity for him to freight a steamer or buttalow. This would be too expensive. The plan I should suggest would be exceedingly cheap, and very simple. It is nothing more than this, make rafts of them, and then he could float down the river with the tide, and coast along to Bombay, as gingerly as he could wish, without the least danger. This would also save him the trouble and disgust of having to pay his passage in a steamer and having to lie huddled together with his follow passengers like a pig.—*Correspondent of Poona Observer.*

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 22nd April 1863.

Broach.—Fine, S.W. light.
Bulsar.—Fair, wind-variable.
Goa.—Excessively hot and cloudy.
Kolapore.—Fair, S.W. light.
Kurrachee.—Fair, S.W.
Madras.—Rainy Easterly. Ther. 80. Bar. 30.05.
Surat.—Fair and sultry.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—22ND APRIL 1863.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)

Perjury.—The Telegraph Case.—George Pectall and Soobaram Jeytmal, were again placed at the bar, when the following additional evidence was taken:—

Mr. Eduljee Shapoorjee being sworn stated,—I am a reporter of the *Bombay Gazette*, and was present at the trial of Nemchund Mellapchund at the last Criminal Sessions, and heard Soobaram Jeytmal examined as a witness on that occasion. I took notes of the principal parts of his evidence, as interpreted to the Court. I have lost my notes, but produce a copy of the paper in which my report appeared. The report agrees with the notes I had taken, to the best of my belief. The prisoner now at the bar stated upon oath that what he said before the Magistrate, as to prisoner Nemchund sending him for a signaller was false and that he was tutored to say so by Allen, and that he did not accompany Allen and Pectall to Campoolee, and that Allen wanted to squeeze money out of Nemchund and he (Allen) offered him the prisoner a bribe of Rupees 25 to tell false stories before the Magistrate, and that Allen threatened to bring present prisoner into a scrape if he did not say what he had been tutored to say, that he, prisoner, told Allen he would make a false statement before the Magistrate, but that he would tell the truth before the "Burra" or High Court."

The prisoner had no questions to ask.

With reference to the prisoner Allen, the above witness deposed to the following effect, on the trial before alluded to. "I heard the prisoner George Allen examined as a witness, I took notes of the evidence but have lost them. I produce the paper in which the report appeared, which agrees, to the best of my belief, with my notes. The prisoner Pectall said he went to a merchant's house with Allen, where he saw prisoner as well as others. (The witness said this prisoner gave his evidence in a very hesitating way on this occasion, he first said he saw the prisoner there, but then retracted it, and then said he (Pectall) did not know the prisoner Nemchund.) He said that the people at the merchant's house said something about cutting the wire, and that he could not say if Nemchund spoke or not, and that he (Pectall) had had communication with one Soobaram and a man like prisoner Nemchund and others, and that to the best of his belief, (Pectall) he as well as Allen knew, Nemchund was not the man who offered the bribe, and that he (Pectall) believed it was a man like the prisoner Nemchund, who offered the bribe. The prisoner, Pectall, admitted that the evidence he had given before the Magistrate was false, that he had heard the deposition read and some part was true; it was true he saw the prisoner Nemchund, as stated by him before the Magistrate, that he pointed out the lane, and not the house of Nemchund to Constable Raddle."

The prisoner declined to cross-examine.

Mr. Darashaw Dorabjee, Reporter to the *Times of India*, deposed in the case of the last prisoner, that he was present on the occasion of the trial before referred to. He heard the prisoner George Pectall examined as a witness, and took notes of the principal portions of the evidence. The notes were here produced. He (Pectall) said the prisoner Nemchund looked like the man who bribed him and Allen, that he (Pectall) went with Allen to a merchant's house, where they saw half a dozen persons, one of whom looked liked Nemchund. He (Pectall) said he could not swear to the identity of the prisoner, Nemchund, that when he (Pectall) was first taken up he had stated that the prisoner, Nemchund, was not the man who had offered the bribe, and that subsequently he (Pectall) was induced by Allen to say that he was, and that he (Pectall) stated so on his oath. The witness (Pectall) Pectall also said that the prosecution of Nemchund was commenced at Allen's instigation, with a view to get some money out of Nemchund. Pectall stated further that he as well as Allen knew that Nemchund was not the man who offered the bribe and that Soobaram and Allen were at the bottom of all this; that Soobaram told Pectall at the Police office that the prisoner Nemchund was not the man, who offered to bribe.

The witness was then asked to refer to the case of Soobaram Jeytmal was as follows, and that he

out, among shouts of laughter, "Let the Minister at least tell us what was in the box."

The inquiry is still going on, and great mystery is observed on the subject by those who take a part in it. In the meantime, measures have been taken to prevent any outbreak in the provinces. The corvette Hellas, with a new Nomarch, and 120 infantry troops and two mountain guns, left on Sunday for Kalamata, which has been indicated as the point most threatened. Before leaving all the crews of the Greek men-of-war took the oath to the Assembly in presence of the President of this latter, and of the Minister of Marine. Hitherto all these suppressed attempts have reduced themselves to apprehensions, of which Kalamata, which was the last place visited by King Otho in Greece, seems the constantly recurring centre.

If these apprehensions are useful in keeping up harmony and stimulating vigilance, they are not without the danger of frightening the timid and driving them into an opposite direction. Thus in the sitting in which the interpellations about the plot took place, it was proposed to establish three extraordinary military tribunals to judge those who might conspire against the present state of things in favour of the fallen dynasty. It was a wild attempt to ape the revolutionary tribunals of the first French Revolution, but it fell to the ground almost without a debate. In the same sitting the Government was called upon to give explanations about the presence of two Austrian men-of-war at Kalamata, which are said to work for a restoration. One representative went so far as to propose to give the Austrian Minister here his passports. This was too absurd to deserve even an answer. As for the extraordinary tribunals the Government declared that it wanted no such measures, and was quite able to maintain order without them.

Nor is there any reason why it should not be able to do this, provided it guards against mixing itself up in party struggles. The Ministers were chosen just because every one was disgusted with the play of parties, and because the men chosen did not, properly speaking, belong to any party. And this is their strength, at any rate until the leaders can come to some sort of understanding among themselves, and this will probably not be for some time to come. There is, indeed, a talk of a great impending attack, but it is difficult to see how this can succeed, unless by a miraculous combination of the most hostile elements. The Ministers have been chosen one by one each one for his place, so that they can scarcely be said to form a compact Ministry with regard to the Assembly. If the Minister of War forfeits also the confidence of the House, whose nominee he is, he may be changed, but it seems absurd to punish, for instance, the Minister of Public Instruction, who is connected by no party tie with him, and has voted against him in the Assembly before they both entered the Ministry.

How difficult the task of the ministry is to keep away from party struggles may be seen by the delays in the appointment of the Commandant of the National Guard of Athens, the necessity of which every one feels, but which neither the Ministry nor the Assembly dares to touch, for fear of provoking a party struggle. In vain has the National Guard petitioned for the appointment of such a commander, expressing at the same time the desire that he should be a good soldier, but no party man. For this purpose two Philhellenes (General Hahn and General Sir Richard Church) were suggested as the most fit persons, but the National Guard is too well aware of its position as a supporter of order to press upon the Assembly a commander of its choice; so things remain in the same state, which is so much the more to be regretted, as those who make the greatest difficulties would probably be again the first to lose their heads if another row took place. And a good commander to keep together and fully organize the Nationals is the only sure means of preventing further disturbances.

Yesterday the election of a King was brought before the Assembly. There is little doubt that, with few exceptions, every one is sick of this provisional state, which becomes daily more critical, so that, although in reality there is no candidate, and therefore nothing to discuss, the Assembly is gratifying public opinion by taking this object in hand. Weeks have passed since Duke Ernest was withdrawn, but they have brought no other candidate from the great Powers, and every one feels the necessity of making at last a step nearer to the solution for which the cry becomes louder every day.

It was felt from the beginning that the full Assembly was not the place for such discussion, and that the preliminary work was better in few hands. Yesterday and to-day, therefore, the system of composing a special committee was discussed. There is a section of the Assembly specially intrusted with foreign affairs, and the first idea was to double this Committee of 11 and to add the President and two of the Vice Presidents of the Assembly, but it was soon felt that so numerous a committee would be only another small Assembly, very little adapted to delicate diplomatic negotiations. The idea therefore found few supporters. A special Committee of five or seven seemed far more suitable; although the discussion is still going on, a committee of seven seems the most probable. You will think it rather surprising that so simple a matter should give rise to so long a discussion but a natural eloquence, or at any rate a copious flow of words, is one of the curses of a Greek Assembly. There are first of all a number of staple speakers who cannot let any question pass without having a great many words to say upon it. Whenever a subject is brought forward you can almost tell the succession of speakers beforehand. Then no one has the least hesitation to speak as they have a good deal to say on certain questions which they consider as a specialite. Then follow the odd men, whose eloquence is occasionally roused by the debate, or by some remark of one or another speaker. But more than all is the love of parade, or opposition, acute theories of things in general and the taste for personal questions which contribute to lengthen debates and make them often desultory. Suppose, for instance, the subject to be the Private Pilot, and the mysterious black box which no one would take charge of and you have fair chance of hearing a fine theory developed of all the revolutions which have taken since the deluge. As there are no theories which will satisfy everybody, there is sure to be some one to reply and refute the speaker; and so goes on, until the Assembly loses patience without having gained much information.

Mr. Scarles embarked on Tuesday last on board Her Majesty's gunboat Foxhound, on a tour to Marathon and Calchis. He will be absent a week or ten days, Mr. Elliot having taken charge of the current business.

MAY'S CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

(From the Examiner, March 7.)

The Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George the Third. 1760-1860. By Thomas Erskine May, C.B. In Two Volumes. Vol. II. Longmans.

HAVING, in the first volume of his *Constitutional History of England*, surveyed the history of the Crown, the Lords, and the Commons during the past hundred years, Mr. May occupies the second with sketches of the progress of parties, of the development of the growth of the press and with it of liberty of opinion, of the new measures for ensuring liberty of the subject, of the great advances made in the cause of religious liberty, and of the extension of local government; followed by chapters on the state of Ireland before the Union, on the political history of the British colonies and dependencies, and on the progress of general legislation. Here, on subjects enough to easily to fill a volume of 640 pages. Mr. May is entitled to the greatest praise both for the care with which he has collected from hundreds of cumbrous volumes insignificant pamphlets, reports of speeches and newspaper articles, the materials requisite for his work, and for the tact with which he has arranged those materials so as to set every portion of the subject in the clearest and truest light. Bringing down each part of his story to the present day, canvassing the acts of every leading statesman, lately dead or yet alive, and in no place shrinking from the utterance of his own liberal sentiments, Mr. May has shown a singular freedom from party bias and an entire avoidance of everything that could breed personal ill-will.

To many readers his second volume will be more interesting than his first. The treatment of subjects is as masterly in one volume as in the other, but the subjects treated in the one before us give the fuller illustration of that English temperament by which all our freedom has been won. The power by which the prerogative of the Crown was curtailed, by which the House of Lords was restrained, and by which the House of Commons was reformed, was the will of the people, and the will of the people showed itself most strongly in the persistent demands for increased liberty of opinion on all questions both of politics and of religion. "Other liberties," said Erskine in his speech for Paine, "are held under governments, but the liberty of opinion keeps governments themselves in due subjection to their duties. This has produced the martyrdom of truth in every age; and the world has been only purged from ignorance by the blood of those who enlightened it." The Church has tried to repress freedom of thought in religion, and the State has been hostile to it in politics. Hence have arisen, in the more enlightened centuries of modern history, struggles as momentous and now and then as bloody as those by which liberty of person and right of self-government were won at an earlier period in our annals.

For a time the physical and moral battles were waged together. When Magna Charta was obtained there was no thought of freedom of opinion, and the recent demands for perfect religious toleration have had little to do with any personal rights. But the conflict which began under Tudor rule, and was only terminated by the expulsion of the Stuarts, involved both questions. It is hard to say which predominated. Elizabeth's persecution of the Puritans forced them to opposition. Exacting a strict conformity of doctrine and observance, and denying liberty of conscience to all her subjects, she attached civil disabilities to dissent from the State Church. In the first year of her reign the oath of supremacy was required from every officer of the Crown, and in the fifth it was exacted from every member of the House of Commons. The Act of Uniformity compelled attendance at the services of the Church and strict compliance with its ritual. The Queen hated the Puritans, who were eager to be the stoutest defenders of her throne, more than she hated the Roman Catholics, who were plotting against her. According to her own phrase, reported by Strype, "She would suppress the Papistical religion, that it should not grow; but would root out Puritanism, and the favourers thereof." Puritanism was anything but rooted out. Its favourers, although resolved not to rebel against the Crown, and very loth to be separated from the Church, which they desired to make large enough to hold them were deprived of their benefices and cast forth by persecution. But they grew in numbers and in influence; and their religious grievances were augmented by the political burdens laid on them by the first two Stuarts, till there was no remedy less stringent than the execution of Charles and the establishment of the Commonwealth. Persecuted under the second Charles and the 2nd James, they received a measure of toleration under William the Third, to be again deprived of it in the reign of Queen Anne. Under the Georges a wider toleration was obtained, not by the favour of sovereigns or ministers, but by the increasing power of the nonconformists, and by the improved temper of society on questions of religious belief.

The first important concession of religious liberty in the reign of George the Third began with the House of Lords. For many years the city of London had made the Corporation Act a regular means of extortion, by electing dissenters to the sheriff's office and exacting fines on their failing to do the work for which the law made them ineligible. Fifteen thousand pounds had been levied in this way before the Dissenters, after many rebuffs from the City Courts, obtained a judgment of the Court of Judges in their favour. In 1759 the question was referred to the Lords, and their decision was almost unanimously in favour of the nonconformists, the House agreeing, on this occasion only, in Lord Mansfield's view, that "there is nothing certainly more unreasonable, more inconsistent with the rights of human nature, more contrary to the spirit and precepts of the Christian religion, more iniquitous and unjust, more impolitic than persecution. It is against natural religion, revealed religion, and sound policy."

Had those enlightened sentiments found general favour in England, a century's strife and agitation would have been spared. In 1772 the Lords threw out a bill, passed by the Commons, for relieving dissenting ministers and schoolmasters from the subscription required by the Toleration Act, Lords Mansfield, Chatham and Camden being in the minority. The bill, again rejected in 1773, was not passed till 1778. In the same year was adopted a measure believing Catholics from perpetual imprisonment for officiating as priests, from prohibition to purchase land, and from forfeiture of estates if they were educated abroad. With that moderate concession, the Catholics were left for several years; but in the meanwhile the claims of Protestant dissenters elicited ample discussion. In 1787, in 1789, and again in 1790, Fox urged the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. Each bill was defeated, and the further discussion of the laws was not resumed for nearly forty years. Equally unsuccessful was Fox's attempt, made in 1792, to relieve Unitarians from the penalties specially aid upon their body in 1700. The measure was passed, however, in 1813. In the intermediate years, and in those that followed, many attempts to secure liberty of worship and an extension of civil liberty to Roman Catholics were made, but, save in two or three instances, without effect. The long-sought and long-deserved relief was granted in 1829. "But," to repeat Mr. May's words, "the concession came too late. Accompanied by one measure of repression and another of disfranchisement, it was wrung by violence from reluctant and unfriendly rulers. Had the councils of wiser statesmen prevailed, their political foresight would have averted the dangers before which the Government, at length, had quailed. By rendering timely justice, in a spirit of conciliation and equity, they would have spared their country the bitterness, the evil passions, and turbulence of this protracted struggle. But thirty years of hope deferred; of rights withheld, of discontents and agitation, had exasperated the Catholic population of Ireland against the English Government. They had overcome their rulers, and owing them no gratitude, were ripe for new disorders."

In the previous year the Corporation and Test Acts were repealed, and in 1833 acts were passed, enabling Quakers, Moravians, and Separatists, in all cases to substitute an affirmation for an oath. The last measure of religious liberty conferred by Parliament has been the removal of Jewish disabilities; and the only important one that yet remains due is the abolition of church rates.

Running parallel with the growth of religious liberty has been the gradual establishment of thorough freedom for the press. Theoritically it began in 1695, when the Commons refused to renew the Licensing Act. That act, which confined printing to London, York, and the Universities, and limited the number of master printers to twenty-had made it lawful not only for obnoxious works to be burnt by the common hangman, but also for their authors and printers to be hanged, drawn, and mutilated, sent to the pillory and flogged, or fined and imprisoned, according to the disposition of their judges; and its provisions were often enforced to the utmost. From the date of its removal, any writing could be published, and the only peril lay in the severity of the libel laws. These, however, were a sufficient source of danger. In every case was in favour of the Crown, with the sentiment of the dominant party. The Commons, far from vindicating public liberty, rivalled the Star Chamber in their zeal against libels. Now they had 'a sermon to condemn and a parson to roast;' now a member to expel; now a journalist to punish, or a pamphlet to burn." Under the guidance of Steele and Addison, Swift and Bolingbroke, journalism took a new turn and spent its wit on social as well as on political questions. Political newspapers in abundance were published; but they had a more private circulation, and to crush them no efforts were spared by the several parties they attacked. The first stamp duty, adopted in 1712, avowedly for the purpose of repressing libels, put a heavy restraint upon newspapers and advertisements. "Do you know," Swift wrote to Stella in that year, "that Grub street is dead and buried during the last week?"

Under the first and second Georges political literature had its